

## National Republican.

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S. P. HANSBOM, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

**THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.**  
The Albany Evening Journal and other radical papers would convince the least knowing of their readers the real issue in the present political canvass is the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment. In seeking to make this appear they are either self-deceived or are wilfully trying to deceive others. The radical journals which represent the animus of the radical party, scout the amendment as a "settlement." The New York Sun, which has ever been strongly for the Union and moderate in its expressions on political party questions says:

"At first they only required the preservation of the Union; then they demanded freedom for the slaves; then they wanted certain guarantees for the protection of the freedmen, and so on until they reached the present point, when they require the South to confer the suffrage privilege upon the freedmen. It is somewhat doubtful what position they will next assume, but we shall not be greatly surprised to find them following the leadership of Wendell Phillips in demanding the impeachment of President Johnson. Phillips is the real leader of the Radical party, although he is usually a few months in advance of the main body. He was the first to cry out for emancipation; he was the first to demand suffrage for the freedmen; and now he is the first to declare in favor of impeaching the President."

"Does any one suppose that the Radicals would be content, even if the Constitutional amendment were adopted by every Southern State? Is it supposed by any one that they would then be willing to accept representation to the Southern States? No; the party is necessarily aggressive. It must go on from one degree of radicalism to another, until it is stopped in the course, and then its end will come."

This view is sustained in the speeches of outspoken radicals and in their journals. The New York Independent of last week has another long article in this strain:

"We know personally every prominent member of Congress, and we know that the leaders do not mean to admit the unadmitted States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover, we know personally the leading radicals of the Republican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intention of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the national committee say, that, on condition of adopting the amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, 'the door stands invitingly open for the ten other States, is to make a promise to the ear to break it to the hope.'"

The Boston Commonwealth, a SCISSOR organ, says boldly:

"Supposing the President should insist that the Southern States should adopt this amendment, as he insisted they should adopt that decreeing emancipation, or a repeal of their secession ordinance, or the abrogation of the rebel debt, and they should adopt his advice and ratify the amendment, does any sane member of the party believe they would be admitted to Congress without further guarantees? Not in the present temper of the loyal heart, most assuredly—not if the dominant party understands what is to assure its permanence or to compass its defeat. In truth, there would be no more confidence that South Carolina and Louisiana would then do justice and walk rightly than there is now. Other guarantees would be absolutely needed; and Congress, impelled by the danger which environed it by the adoption of this amendment, would, as a political necessity, have at once to go further, and provide other safeguards of security and peace."

**Rosedale at the National Theatre.**

If the equinoctial storm should consent to adjourn to-day a brilliant audience may be expected at the National Theatre to-night to witness the first presentation of "Rosedale," a drama which charmed Mr. WALLACE's audiences in New York for weeks upon weeks. The public have already learned that Messrs. SPALDING & RAYLEY have set at work the finest artists in the country; and in wardrobe, properties, and every needed accessory the splendid piece of Rosedale will absolutely lack nothing. We likewise expect to see some brilliant acting, and intend to be on hand for that purpose at the theatre this evening.

**Examining Surgeons Appointed.**

Dr. P. R. Thomas, of Denver, Colorado Territory, and Dr. Daniel D. Thompson, of Ottawa, Illinois, have been appointed examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau by the Commissioner.

**GOLDEN WEDDING.**—On last Wednesday evening our venerable fellow-citizen LYNNES WARD, Esq., celebrated at the well-known homestead the fiftieth year of his marriage. The occasion brought together quite a number of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, (as we are informed,) one of whom was baptized by the time-honored man who for many years has officiated as a local clergyman of the Methodist church in this city. The evening was delightfully spent. Mr. W. is one of our oldest inhabitants. Always active in business, enterprising, and ready to do good, we are sure that the happy old couple have the congratulations of a host of friends.

**MASSONIC GRAND VINCULAR.**—This is the month for the annual fraternal greetings of our Ancient and Honorable Order in the District of Columbia, and we doubt not the lodges will be well filled with worthy craftsmen. We learn, incidentally, that the past year has been marked with great success and harmony, and that from the treasury of the Order many poor families and individuals have found relief.

**THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT SAYS:**  
"Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who came passengers in the Cuba this morning, sang the 'Star Spangled Banner' on board, and the passengers, numbering over two hundred, joined in the chorus. The effect was very fine on the ocean."

We will conclude from this that hereafter the ocean will pay due respect to the American flag.

**DESIGNATED DEPOSITORIES.**—The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, H. G. Fisk, president, a special depository for the safekeeping of public money under the act of June 14, 1866.

## THE DEPARTMENTS.

## Regulations for the Weighing and Marking of Cotton.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has just issued additional regulations concerning the weighing and marking of cotton, in which he states that since the publication of former regulations on that subject it has been determined to provide a metallic tag to be used by the Assessor, or under his oversight, at the time cotton is weighed, in place of the "tax paid" tag heretofore used, and also to appoint weighers of cotton in certain localities. Consequently the aforesaid regulations have been modified in several important particulars, to which the attention of assessors and collectors is directed. The appointments of weighers of cotton will be made under the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of July 13, 1866, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who will appoint, on the recommendation of the assessors of the respective districts, suitable persons to weigh and mark cotton, at those designated places for weighing where the quantity of cotton and amount of labor may be so great that the assistants assessors located at such places cannot readily and promptly perform the work required.

## The United States Sanitary Commission Claims Agency.

The noble work done in the field during the war for our sick and wounded heroes by the United States Sanitary Commission is still being continued by the gratuitous collection of military claims of all kinds. With the close of the war the necessity for further disbursements of sanitary stores ceased, and, having on hand quite a large amount of surplus funds, the Commission has decided to devote them to the establishment of offices or depots in the several States, the central office remaining in Washington, for the collection, without cost to the soldier, of claims for back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. The following statement exhibits the amount of work performed at the central office in this city for the month ending on the 30th ultimo: Number of claims adjusted, 12,424; allowed by the Government, 9,305; cash value of claims allowed, \$2,456,115. Of the whole number there were for invalid pensions, 1,806; widows' pensions, 1,248; naval pensions, 27; arrears of pay and bounty, 841; prize money, 27; bounty on soldiers' claims of the different classes. There are now 19,183 claims at the office of the Commission awaiting adjustment.

## Navy Bulletin.

Dismissed, September 22.—Acting Ensign Joseph E. Keck, for misconduct, and Acting Commander Geo. M. Brown, of the Wyck. Appointment Reversed, September 22.—Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. McCutchen. Ordered, September 22.—Surgeon Jacob S. Dugan to the Norfolk navy yard. Honorably discharged, September 22.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Thomas, Jr., from October 28, 1865.

Detached, September 22.—Acting Gunner John Roberts from the Wateree, and granted leave of absence; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Magee from the Newberne, and ordered to the Massachusetts; Surgeon John S. Maynard from the Norfolk navy yard; Surgeon Lewis J. Williams from the navy yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

## Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decisions on cross-cut saws are not exempt from taxation, as hand saws. Bank note paper and card paper are not exempt, as printing paper. Printed envelopes are taxable to the amount of five per cent of their full value. The deduction of bottles, barrels, boxes, cases, spools, &c., used in putting up goods for sale, and heretofore allowed to manufacturers as expenses of sales, is allowed under the act of July 13, 1866.

## The Assassination Awards.

Drawn in favor of the following persons in payment of the amount of bounty for aiding in the capture of the Presidential assassins are still in possession of the United States Treasury awaiting delivery to the parties in person: James W. Pundum, citizen, awarded, \$2,878.78, and private Martin Kelley, David Barker, Wm. McQuade and George Deitz, each awarded the sum of \$1,638.84. Of the sum appropriated by Congress, over one hundred thousand dollars, but the above amounts have been paid to the rightful claimants.

## National Banks.

There are now in operation 1,653 national banks. The amount of circulation issued to these institutions last week was \$818,176; the total up to date being \$293,032,903; for which the Government holds securities as follows: For circulating notes \$332,298,000, for deposits \$39,211,950. Total, \$371,510,000. The total amount of redemption of national bank currency for the month of September last was \$838,710. Total redemption up to date, \$1,203,092.

## Treasury Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the quarter ending on Saturday, were as follows: War Department, \$6,527,618.71; Navy Department, \$1,262,430.70; Interior Department, \$3,471,195.58. Total, \$11,261,244.99.

## Fractional Currency.

Fractional currency to the amount of \$307,500 was issued last week by the printing division of the Treasury Department. During the same period \$350,000 was shipped as follows: To assistant treasurers at New York and Philadelphia, each, \$100,000; Pittsburgh, \$40,000; Louisville, \$30,000; Cincinnati, \$30,000. The redemptions for the week amounted to \$206,200.

## The New Homestead Act.

The General Land Office has prepared an important circular to give effect to the new homestead act passed at the last session of Congress, and law having more immediate bearing on homesteads in the Southern States, although there is a principle in it of general application reducing the fee to \$5 on homesteads for eighty acres of 81.25 per acre land.

## Exchange of Five-Twenty Bonds.

The five-twenty bonds having reached the limit of \$800,000,000, intended to be issued with interest, payable in May and November, hereafter all five-twenty issues in exchange for seven-thirty notes and other securities will bear interest from July 1, 1866.

## The Conscience Fund.

The sum of \$25 was received from an anonymous source by the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday, and duly appropriated to the "conscience fund" of the Department, the writer stating that the amount rightfully belonged to the Government.

## Internal Revenue.

The receipts from this source on Saturday last amounted to \$1,210,125.40, and for the quarter ending September 29, \$3,898,547,162.50.

## The Patent Office.

One hundred and ninety new patents will be issued this week.

## Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

The death of Hermann Goldschmidt, a German astronomer of celebrity, is announced.

The General who loses a battle can't recover it by advertising.—*Louisville Journal.*

The number of savings banks in France is falling off.

THERE is a town in Maine which does not contain a bridge, a lawyer, a doctor, or a minister, and its name is Wales.

A MAINE Editor says he cannot imagine when editors have a leisure time, "unless it is after the forty-year career as over Styx, and then we have no doubt the old fellow would be as good as a puff on his boat."

LORD DUNDERRY has expressed himself favorably to marriage with a deceased wife's sister on this ground: "It is economical, because when a fellow marries his deceased wife's sister he has only one mother-in-law."

The Washington correspondent of a Boston newspaper writes thusly: "The miserable hotels of which Washington is so boast are brushing up a little for the coming season. The usual coats of paint and putty make them look, for a time, rather inviting."

AMONG the distinguished visitors in town is Sir Henry Holland, the well-known physician of St. Peter's Hospital. He is the guest of Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, and is over 80 years of age. He attended King George the Fourth during his last illness.

UPON retiring from office, Col. John S. Keyes, United States Marshal for the Boston district, was presented with an elegant mantle clock by his deputies, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. This was intended, without doubt, as a reminder that his days were numbered.

DR. HENRY BRYANT, of Boston, has purchased and presented to the Society of Natural History of that city the La Penne Collection of Birds, one of the largest and most valuable in Europe, numbering 8,989 specimens, all stuffed and mounted in the best manner.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Union says that "sensationalism, in all its more heinous and disgusting forms of licentiousness and profligacy, is on a rapid increase in all our New England cities and towns, and nobody can blink it out of sight without doing violence to his knowledge and sincerity."

A BOSTON TOURIST has found in Rome a genial gentleman of sixty, named Signor Colombo, the only living descendant of Christopher Columbus. He possesses many interesting relics, formerly belonging to Columbus, among which are two fine oil paintings of him. He has written a life of Columbus.

MR. LAFITTE, of Vichies Ferry, Saratoga county, died Monday morning, from the effects of a overdose of opium. He had been in the habit of using the article for years, and is supposed to have accidentally taken a larger dose than usual. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict as stated above.

MR. HALL MAXWELL, one of the most eminent farmers in Scotland, died lately. To him is due the flourishing condition of the Highland Society, which is to Scotland what the Royal Agricultural Society is to England. He helped to collect the agricultural statistics of Scotland for years, and did the work for about \$2,500 less than the \$4,000 voted by Parliament. For this service he was made a Companion of the Bath.

## On Wells in West Virginia are a great success.

It appears that the regular vein has been found. This business has become a "hot bed" for speculation; all go for the break where the oil indications exist. Many good wells have been struck at White Oak, Oil Rock, and Burning Springs. Among the most successful are Professor Andrews & Evans', General Kearney, Smith, and Cook, Warren, and Misses Van Camp, Wright, and many others. The great difficulty is how to dispose of and get it to market. West Virginia is the great oil reservoir.

The dramatic critic of an Indianapolis journal received a terrible thrashing Monday night in the green-room of the Metropolitan Theatre in that city, at the hands of a juvenile male. The actor has an interesting and beautiful daughter, and it is alleged that the critic inflicted her. The little girl told her mother, the mother informed the father, who "went into" the critic on sight, and pelted him in the handsomest style of the prize ring. The critic was afterwards ignominiously kicked out by the manager. It is another illustration of the excellent adage that he who is critical should endeavor to be correct. The critic lies in a critical condition.

## PERSONAL.

CHAS. WRIGHT, of Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Mass., recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, has been seized with insanity, and another appointment will, doubtless, be made at once.

JOHN M. BOTS, having been announced as one of the "Southern Loyalist pilgrims," writes to the New York Herald contradicting it, and says that he regards the sentiments uttered by the pilgrims "as utterly atrocious, no matter by whom expressed; that they are as abhorrent to my feelings and nature as a Christian is to a Turk, and that there was quite as much reason and justification for charging me with murder, arson, or robbery, as that with which I am charged. It is true, I was appointed to go on this stamping expedition; but I declined it at the time, and have since the adjournment of the convention been spending my time quietly, pleasantly, and inoffensively in the country with my friends in New Jersey."

The other evening at the Paris Opera the performance of "L'Africaine" was much enjoyed by the French and the English. On rising of the curtain on the fourth act, an inglorious visitor made his appearance, diverting himself alternately by worrying the stalls, then dashing himself against the large lustre, then swooping down on the chorus, to the mingled alarm and amusement of artists and audience. Nor did the but show the slightest respect for "Vasco" as "Solier" during their duet, but flattered persistently in their faces, till Madame Sasse could not get a note for annoyance. At last M. Georges Haini flung his bow at the creature with such precision as to knock it into the wings. "Twenty francs to him that catches 'that bat'!" he then cried out; and forth called his superiors, carpenters, and chorus on the chase, while the tempo and soprano finished the duo. But at the commencement of act V, the exasperated creature reappeared, till at last a sagacious property man having got a belching dog from the theatrical repository.

Ordered, that the record and docket of the Court of Claims be kept in the office of the Chief Clerk, hereafter all five-twenty issues in exchange for seven-thirty notes and other securities will bear interest from July 1, 1866.

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## POLITICAL.

ELECTIONS are to be held during October in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa on the 9th, and in West Virginia on the 25th. A full State ticket is to be voted for only in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the Governors in the other States, all Republicans, holding over until next year; but the fact that Ohio has nineteen Congressmen to elect, Pennsylvania twenty-four, Indiana eleven, and Iowa six, causes the elections in those States to be regarded with peculiar interest. In the present Congress Iowa is unanimously Republican, Ohio has two Democrats, Indiana has three, and Pennsylvania has eight, and the Democrats and Presidential supporters in those States are doing their best in every case to increase their party strength in the next Congress.

PARSON BROWNLOW, in his speech at Buffalo, confessed to the commission of a political crime, and said that he will never commit such an one again. Most likely his next crime will be of a different kind. He has much greater facility at varying his crimes than his speeches.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a very prominent radical paper, doesn't seem to admire Parson Brownlow's speeches, or rather speech. It says: "Parson Brownlow has already repeated half a dozen times the little speech that he made three times in Philadelphia. He actually spoke it twice the same night in Boston, almost word for word—once in Faneuil Hall and again in Tremont Temple."

The leading journals in the English cities express the opinion that the radical "faction" in the United States will force the country into another civil war, and will forego their Congressional spoils and chances of obtaining the sole executive power. President Johnson's policy and the action of the Philadelphia convention are very generally endorsed.

A WESTERN correspondent, writing from Illinois, says that one of the reasons why the South is kept prostrate is "in order that Western power may go over Eastern railroads to an Eastern market, instead of going South, as nature designed."

THE New York Tribune, in expressing gratification at the nomination of Wendell Phillips for Congress, says: "We heartily wish Mr. Phillips could learn to judge more charitably those who seek end identical with his own by somewhat different means." Mr. Phillips might very justly retort, "the same to you."

SAVES THE ALBANY KNICKERBOCKER: "What an infinite deal of humbug the readers of a partisan journal have to swallow. No event takes place, either political or social, but what it is immediately traced by those 'sentinels on the watch-towers of freedom' to the iniquity of their political opponents. Because flour has gone up to fifteen dollars a barrel, the Rochester Democrat desires to know how much longer the people are going to submit to the tyranny of President Johnson."

## A Priglitful Murder—The Villain Chops His Victim to Pieces with an Axe.

A most shocking murder was committed a few days since at Mr. Ginn's rooming mill. This mill was kept by a man named Kehoe, more generally known as "Johnny, the miller."

On the day in question a neighbor by the name of "Thos. E. Montgomery, familiarly known as 'Thos. Montgomery,' came to the mill, got into a fight with Kehoe and whipped him. Kehoe, after the fight, returned to the mill, not satisfied with this, Montgomery, who still thirsted for blood, went home and proceeded from there almost immediately to the house of Mrs. Inge, a widow lady. There he seized upon an axe, and took it off against the mill, where there were but two white men, Kehoe and Murray, he immediately attacked the latter, although no difficulty had occurred previously between them. Murray fled, barely escaping with his life.

Kehoe had started from the mill to the cabin, taking with him a small bag of powder, when Montgomery made at him with the axe. Kehoe turned and fled toward the office, but was lame from a hurt received a few days previous, and could not run fast. Montgomery overtook him and knocked him down with the axe, and continued to chop him till he lay dead. Kehoe then fled to the mill, where he was found by the police. The next day Squire John Braden held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing. Montgomery was arrested and carried before Magistrate Braden, who refused to give him bail, and sent him to prison.—*Memphis Argus*, 21st.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that President Johnson in his tour repeated himself in his speeches. He certainly did, to some extent, for he made six or seven speeches, often quite long ones, every day for eight or nine days or more, and there were some important considerations which he touched upon. He was present at every gathering of his fellow-countrymen in the district, and he could not expect that a tenth part of either of his audiences would see what he had said to other audiences. We don't believe that there is any man in the country who could make so many speeches and in so rapid succession, and yet so varied and so strong, as President Johnson did.

We don't think that the editor of the Republican ought to be so severe upon speakers repeating themselves. He is a professional lecturer, and a very able and successful one, but we hardly think that, when he lectures to one audience, and then to another, he gives to each new audience a new lecture. If he did, the lecture would scarcely be worth the price of admission tickets.—*Louisville Journal.*

WHAT SOUTHERN GIRLS CAN DO.—The first bale of new cotton sold at Marion Station, Miss., was brought to that place one day last week, and sold for 27 1/2 cents per pound—purchasers paying the tax. Of this bale the *Lauderdale Times* says:

"It was planted, cultivated and picked by the daughters of Mr. Eliza Pickett, near Poshmutha, Ala. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but suppose them to be the sisters, daughters, or, perhaps, widows, of some deceased Confederate soldiers, and left without any one to support them; and that they, after sensible survey of the situation, determined that while the ears should produce something upon which to live, they would not beg or die from starvation."

THE dogmatism and pedantry of some of Victor Hugo's later writings are travestied by the *Standard Review* in this way: "There are three men in all history who have seen the true relations of metaphysics and ontology.—Pherekras of Megara; Yang-Fooching, a civil service examiner under the Ming dynasty; Hamlet B. Squill, of Illinois, U.S."

DURING the storm on Thursday afternoon last, a small tree, under which a flock of sheep had taken shelter, on the farm of Mr. A. Clagett, near Marlboro', Prince George's county, Md., was struck by lightning and fifty-two of the animals killed.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

DIABLOS have been found in Hall county, Georgia, which have been examined and proved to be of real value. They were discovered by Dr. F. N. Stephenson, at a place where miners had been at work, and the external appearance of being worthless pebbles.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

## NEWS BY THE CABLE.

## THE AUSTRIO-ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

Spain and the South American Republics.

## SPAIN ACCEPTS MEDIATORS.

## THE MARKETS, &amp;c.

## FROM EUROPE.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

ENGLAND.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The steamship City of Boston has arrived here from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25.—The Mayor of Southampton has invited the officers of the United States ships to dinner on their return from Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—More troops are to go to Canada. The steamer Hannu is engaged to take out about one thousand.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25.—The Teutonia has sailed for New York with 2,000,000 francs in gold. The steamship Bremen has also sailed with £142,000 in gold.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Cable Telegraph has been held, at which it was resolved to raise the capital of the company; and it was promised that the tolls for messages should be reduced.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is expected the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will be signed within a day or two.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill authorizing a loan. The ministers have agreed to a reduction of thirty million thalers, but urged upon the Chamber that the Government should be kept in a strong financial condition.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Minister Bismarck continues ill, and there are fears that he may not recover.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

FLORENCE, Sept. 25.—The volunteers of Garibaldi assembled at Lecco are to be disbanded.

ROME, Sept. 27.—The Empress Carlotta is here on a visit to the Pope.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—A military commission has gone to Venice to take possession for the Italian Government of the war material there.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—It is said that Spain accepts the good offices of England and France as mediators between herself and Chili and Peru.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Consols 9 1/4 for money; Five-twenties are quoted to-day at 71 3/4; Erie railroad shares, 77 3/4; Illinois Central, 77 3/4.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Consols 9 1/4; Five-twenties, 71 1/2; Erie, 41 3/4; Illinois Central, 78.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The bank rate of discount has been reduced to 4 1/2 per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Consols are quoted at 89 1/4; Erie railroad, 47 3/4; Illinois Central, 77 1/4; Five-twenties, 71 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—The cotton market is active; sales of 16,000 bales of Middling Uplands at 13 5/8. Breadstuffs excited. Corn is quoted at 28s. 9d. Wheat is 3d. higher. Flour is 2s. higher. Beef advanced 2d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Cotton advanced 1-1/4; sales of 20,000 bales Middling Uplands, 13 7/8. Breadstuffs firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton is active and higher; sales of 30,000 bales at 14 1/4 for Middling Uplands. Breadstuffs are firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The cotton sales for the week foot up 130,000 bales, at about 14 1/4 for Middling Uplands. Sales to-day amounted to 25,000 bales, market closing at 1-1/4 advance. Stock on hand is 40,000 bales below the estimate.

Breadstuffs active. Mixed Western Corn 30s. Tallow excited. Consols 89 1/4. U. S. Five-twenties 71 1/2. Illinois Central 77 1/2. Erie 47 1/2.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The presence of three United States ships-of-war at the island of Candia attracts attention.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—The ship Coligny, from Liverpool for New York, has been abandoned at sea.

The ship Edward, from Bremen for New York, has arrived at Flushing badly damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The steamships Virgin and Scotia have arrived.

[LATER.]

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET, Sept. 28.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week to sum up 130,000 bales. Prices have considerably advanced, and Middling Uplands are quoted at 14 1/4. Sales to-day, 25,000 bales, the market closing with a further advance of 1-1/4 per pound. Middling Uplands, 14 1/4. Stock on hand, 40,000 bales—below the estimate.

QUENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The steamships Scotia, from New York September 19, and Virginia, from New York, September 15, arrived here to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

By Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Advices from Paris by the Cuba's mails state that the Marquis de Gailfiff goes as civil administrator with General De Castelnau, the special envoy to Mexico.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government has been informed that the negotiations undertaken by the United States Government to bring about peace between Chili and Spain were progressing favorably.

Elections on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Portland (Oregon) Dispatch of last night says that H. W. Corbett, Union candidate, has been elected United States Senator by a strict party vote of 28 to 31.

Prescott (Arizona) advises that Col. Richard Ford has been elected to Congress by a small majority over Col. Lorton, the present delegate.

The National Express Company.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Express, held last night, it was resolved to sustain the company.